Approved for Release: 2016/07/05 C06541054

TOP SECRET

DAD/C/5

(b)(3)

6 February 1961

(b)(3)

Copy No. C 73

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

(b)(3)

TOP SECRET

Approved for Release: 2016/07/05 C06541054

Approved for Release: 2016/07/05 C06541054

[redacted] (b)(1) (b)(3)

Although the Indonesian ambassador to Moscow has quoted a "high Soviet official" as saying that Khrushchev would not return to New York, the USSR appears to be purposely holding the possibility of such a visit open, perhaps with the final decision dependent on US reaction. (b)(3)

[redacted] (Backup, Page 3) (b)(3)

[redacted] (b)(1) (b)(3)

(Map)

Congo Situation: The generally favorable response in the UN to Hammarskjold's suggestion that the Congo crisis be solved by neutralizing rival Congolese military factions has led to similar but more comprehensive proposals by several UN members. Typical of these is a Nigerian plan which--in addition to neutralizing the Congolese Army and the fighting forces of the several "breakaway states"--would make the UN responsible for law and order, permit the release of all political prisoners, including Lumumba, and provide for the establishment of a new, broad-based government. This government would then draft a new federal-type constitution

Approved for Release: 2016/07/05 C06541054

Approved for Release: 2016/07/05 C06541054

permitting a considerable degree of provincial autonomy and call for general elections under UN sponsorship. Reaction by the Soviet representative at the UN to the neutralization proposal of Hammarskjold has been reserved. The Congolese spokesmen at the UN, when apprised of specific neutralization proposals, strongly objected. Although Gizenga and Tshombé have not released statements on their reactions, a maximum amount of pressure would probably be needed to secure their compliance. [redacted] (b)(3)

The military situation in the Congo continues to pose difficulties for the UN forces, which have recently been weakened by troop withdrawals. On 4 February, a UN Nigerian unit was ambushed by a pro-Lumumba force near Kindu in Kivu Province. Although an uneasy truce was called after an all-day exchange of fire between the two units, both sides have continued to maintain their battle positions. An improvement in the security of the outlying areas cannot be expected until more troops under UN control arrive in the Congo. Malaya and Liberia have expressed a willingness to supply additional military aid to the UN force, and the Republic of Togo is scheduled to provide a "token" unit. [redacted] (b)(3) [redacted] (Backup, Page 7) (Map)

South Korea: The recent reshuffle of the cabinet, which brought five new ministers and four vice ministers into the government, is an attempt of the Chang Myon administration to rally more parliamentary support. Popular expectations were high following the ouster of Syngman Rhee last April, but the Chang Myon government, beset with factionalism and corruption and handicapped by a demoralized police establishment, has not shown the dynamic leadership needed to gain popular support. Popular demands for reprisals against those associated with the Rhee regime has led to ex post facto legislation. Action under these laws could exclude from public life large numbers of the limited supply of trained personnel.

With an assist from a heavy propaganda barrage from the North, the belief is spreading, particularly among younger

Approved for Release: 2016/07/05 C06541054

Approved for Release: 2016/07/05 C06541054

(b)(3)

Situation in the Congo

The American interest in promoting a new approach to the Congo is meeting with general approval from many UN delegates. Latin American and Scandanavian representatives consulted have expressed general agreement, a UK delegate has recommended to London that the approach be supported, and the UAR representative has characterized it as a "step in the right direction."

The French position is unclear. A French spokesman in Washington suggested on 3 February that Paris probably would cooperate, but at the meeting in Paris last week of the foreign ministers of the Community of Six, the French foreign minister was quoted by his Belgian counterpart that the "UN effort had failed" and that France was considering extending "bilateral military and other assistance on an adequate scale to Kasavubu and his supporters."

Most representatives of the neutralist Afro-Asian bloc in the UN have stressed the need for Lumumba's release at an early stage and indicated that they would tolerate Belgium's continued presence in the Congo only under strict UN control.

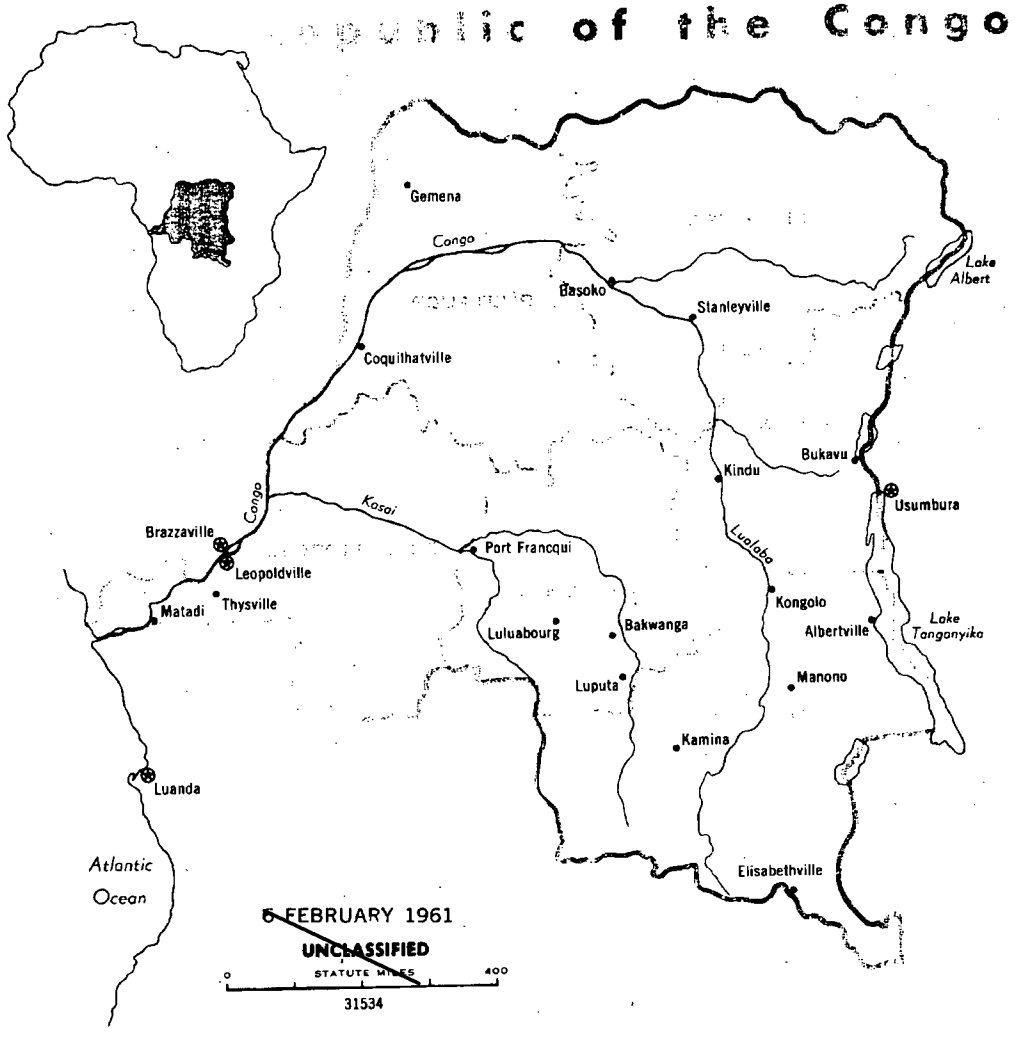
The situation in Katanga continues to be confused. A Kasavubu adviser told the US Embassy on 1 February that negotiations between representatives of the Leopoldville and Katanga governments to form a common military front against the Gizenga regime had collapsed. Tshombé, after rejecting Kasavubu's final offer, announced his refusal to send a delegation to the round-table talks scheduled for 15 February. The adviser added that since further approaches to Tshombé would prove useless, the Leopoldville government probably would eventually renew its attempt to eliminate Tshombé by armed attack.

Tshombé, however, may believe that his regime will benefit more from Belgian--and possibly French--support than by becoming involved with the distant Leopoldville

(b)(3)

Approved for Release: 2016/07/05 C06541054

Approved for Release: 2016/07/05 C06541054



(b)(3)

Approved for Release: 2016/07/05 C06541054

Approved for Release: 2016/07/05 C06541054

(b)(3)

forces. Hammarskjold implied to Ambassador Stevenson on 2 February that Belgian supply efforts to Katanga were of greater magnitude than those to Stanleyville by the UAR and the bloc.

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

(b)(3)

Approved for Release: 2016/07/05 C06541054